INSULATION STRIPPING CONNECTOR FOR INSULATED WIRES

Cross-Reference to Related Application

This application is a §111(a) application relating to commonly owned co-pending U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/414,438, entitled "Insulation Stripping Connector for Insulated Wires," filed September 27, 2002.

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to insulation stripping connectors and, more particularly, to insulation stripping connectors for use in the electrical connection of wiring.

Background of the Invention

Insulation stripping connectors (sometimes referred to in the art as "insulation displacement connectors," "IDC's" or "terminals") are widely used in industry, particularly within the telecommunication, automotive solenoid and electrical motor fields. Insulation stripping connectors offer reliable, gas-tight connections, and their ease and speed of installation eliminate the need for wire stripping, crimping, or soldering techniques. However, the problem with existing insulation stripping connectors is that they accommodate only a small range of wire sizes. For instance, many existing connectors feature rigid beams or legs that engage wire when such connectors are inserted into their associated housings or bobbins. Since the beams or legs offer very little, if any, flexibility, the connectors can only accommodate two to three

wire sizes. Consequently, a user must purchase, stock, and utilize many different insulation stripping connectors for use with a wide range of wire sizes.

U.S. Patent No. 4,749,365 to Magnifico (the "Magnifico '365 Patent") attempted to address the aforementioned shortcoming of prior insulation stripping connectors. The Magnifico '365 Patent discloses an insulation displacement terminal that includes flexible inner beams and stiff outer beams that allow for the accommodation of a range of wire sizes. However, the range of wire sizes that can be used in conjunction with the terminal disclosed in the Magnifico '365 Patent is limited by the elastic limit of the material used to manufacture the terminal, particularly the elastic limit of the terminal's inner beams. For instance, a large size wire that engages the terminal may force apart the inner beams to a point that exceeds their elastic limit, resulting in the inner beams losing their elasticity. While exceeding the elastic limit of the inner beams may make an acceptable initial connection with the wire, the failure of this connection can occur due to various environmental conditions, such as ordinary vibrations exerted upon the terminal, as well as diameter changes of the wire, which are caused by reduced or elevated temperatures. Since the inner beams have lost their elasticity, a gas-tight connection between the terminal and the wire is lost. As a result, molecules of oxygen or other gases can enter the interface between the terminal and the wire, thereby causing a buildup of corrosion on the terminal and/or the wire. Consequently, the loss of the gas-tight connection between the terminal and the wire causes intermittent or open circuits during use. Thus, the range of wires that can be reliably used with the terminal disclosed in the Magnifico '365 Patent is severely limited.

In addition, the terminal covered by the Magnifico '365 Patent discloses small slits and coined areas located at common expanses (where the inner and outer beams are joined). The slits and the coined areas partially divide the inner and outer beams. The Magnifico '365 Patent discloses that the function of the slits and the coined areas is to create a force that pushes the inner beams toward each other when the terminal engages a wire. The Magnifico '365 Patent further discloses that this configuration allows for the manufacture of a narrow wire slot, thereby increasing the range of wire sizes that can be used in conjunction with the terminal, as well as improving the connecting features of the terminal. However, the problem with this configuration is that the sizes of the slits and the coined areas are very difficult to manufacture within the terminal's specifications, due to variations in the hardness of the material used to manufacture the terminal, as well as the sharpness of the tools used to create the slits and the coined areas. Since the size of the wire slot depends upon the sizes of the slits and the coined areas, any deviation in the sizes of slits and/or the coined areas would affect the size of the wire slot. For instance, if a slit and/or a coined area is manufactured too small, then the width of the wire slot will be too large. As a result, the inner beams would not maintain a sufficient connection with the wire. On the other hand, if a slit and/or a coined area are manufactured too large, then the width of the wire slot will either be too narrow or the wire slot will be closed up (i.e., the inner beams would be preloaded and, therefore, converge with one another). As a result, a wire that is inserted in the wire slot may be severed when it is engaged with the terminal. Moreover, if the slit contains a gap, then the elastic characteristics of the inner beams would be eliminated. Also, if the slit is manufactured too long, then the inner beams will

almost be severed from the outer beams, thereby eliminating the elastic characteristics of the inner beams. As a result of any of the foregoing scenarios, the terminal would not provide a reliable electrical or gas-tight connection with the wire.

Accordingly, there is a need for an insulation stripping connector that can accommodate a large range of wire sizes, while providing a reliable gas-tight connection between the connector and the wire and, at the same time, maintaining the elastic integrity of the inner legs of the connector.

Summary of the Invention

The problems and disadvantages associated with the prior art are overcome by the present invention, which includes an insulation stripping connector for providing an electrical connection to a wire. The connector has a body, a pair of outer legs, each of which is attached to and extends away from the body, and a pair of inner legs, each of which is joined to a corresponding one of the pair of outer legs and extends towards the body, terminating at a free end that is spaced from the body and from the corresponding outer leg. The inner legs form a wire slot therebetween for the introduction of a wire therein. More particularly, the configuration of the connector allows for the inclusion of a narrow wire slot that accommodates a large range of wire sizes, while overcoming the shortcomings of the prior art. For instance, the inner legs and the outer legs are sufficiently flexible in order to enable the wire slot to open in response to the insertion of a wire into the wire slot. In addition, each of the outer legs is notched in the vicinity of where the outer leg is attached to the body so as to increase the flexibility of the outer

legs, thereby enabling the wire slot to open wider in order to accommodate a large range of wire sizes.

The forces created by the connector that strip the insulation from a wire differ from the forces created by the connector that are required to maintain constant pressure on the wire. As a result, a gas tight connection between the connector and the wire is ensured, regardless of ordinary vibrations that cause the wire to move and/or temperature variations that cause the wire to expand and contract. The connector further includes a barrier that inhibits a wire from passing beyond the free ends of the inner legs, thereby preventing the connector from losing connection with the wire to which it is being engaged.

Further features and advantages of the invention will appear more clearly on a reading of the detailed description of the exemplary embodiments of the invention, which are given below by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

For a better understanding of the present invention, reference is made to the following detailed description of the exemplary embodiments considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of an insulation stripping connector constructed in accordance with one exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side elevational view of the insulation stripping connector of **FIG. 1**;

FIGS. 3a-c are sequential front elevational views showing the insulation stripping connector of **FIGS. 1** and **2** as it is being connected to a small size wire;

FIGS. 4a-d are sequential front elevational views showing the insulation stripping connector of **FIGS. 1** and **2** as it is being connected to a medium size wire;

FIGS. 5a-e are sequential front elevational views showing the insulation stripping connector of **FIGS. 1** and **2** as it is being connected to a large size wire;

FIGS. 6a and **6b** are sequential front perspective views showing the insulation stripping connector of **FIGS. 1** and **2** as it is being inserted in an associated bobbin and over a wire; and

FIG. 7 is a front elevational view of an insulation stripping connector constructed in accordance with a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Drawings

Referring to **FIGS. 1** and **2**, an insulation stripping connector **10** includes a body **12**, a pair of cantilevered outer legs **14, 16** that extend from the body **12** in a longitudinal direction, and a pair of inner legs **18, 20** that extend in an opposite longitudinal direction. The outer leg **14** is joined to the inner leg **18** by a common span **22**, thereby forming a V-shape. Similarly, the outer leg **16** is joined to the inner leg **20** by a common span **24**, thereby forming a V-shape. The outer legs **14, 16**, the inner legs **18, 20** and the common spans **22, 24** cooperate to form a W-shape. The outer leg **14** has an inboard side **21** and an outboard side **23** opposite the inboard side **21**. Similarly, the outer leg **16** has an inboard side **25** and an outboard side **27** opposite the inboard side **25**. The inner leg **18** includes an inboard side **26** that extends from a transition point **28** to a free

end **30** of the inner leg **18**, and an outboard side **29** opposite the inboard side **26**. Similarly, the inner leg **20** includes an inboard side **32** that extends from a transition point **34** to a free end **36** of the inner leg **20**, and an outboard side **31** opposite the inboard side **32**. The inboard side **21** of the outer leg **14** has a semicircular-shaped stop **33** that extends toward the outboard side **29** of the inner leg **18**. Similarly, the inboard side **25** of the outer leg **16** has a semicircular-shaped stop **35** that extends toward the outboard side **31** of the inner leg **20**. The function of the stops **33, 35** shall be described hereinafter. The inboard sides **26, 32** of the inner legs **18, 20** form a narrow wire slot **38** whose function will be described hereinafter. The inner legs **18, 20** converge at their respective free ends **30, 36**. It is noted that the free ends **30, 36** of the inner legs **18, 20** are resiliently biased, but they can be forced apart in a manner that will be described hereinafter. The transition points **28, 34** are located where the inboard sides **26, 32** of the inner legs **18, 20** are joined to the common spans **22, 24**. An entry gap **40**, whose function will be described hereinafter, is located between the common spans **22, 24**.

The common span **22** contains a coined area **37** located below the transition point **28** and proximate to the entry gap **40**, which forms a triangular shaped cutter **39** that extends into the entry gap **40**. Similarly, the common span **24** contains a coined area **41** located below the transition point **34** and proximate to the entry gap **40**, which forms a triangular shaped cutter **43** that extends into the entry gap **40**. The function of the cutters **39, 43** shall be described hereinafter.

Still referring to **FIGS. 1** and **2**, the connector **10** further includes a cutout **42** that separates the inner leg **18** from the body **12** and from the outer leg **14**, while also separating the inner leg **20** from the body **12** and from the outer leg **16**. More

particularly, the cutout **42** includes a lateral branch **44** that separates the free end **30** of the inner leg **18** and the free end **36** of the inner leg **20** from the body **12**. The lateral branch **44** terminates at opposed ends in a pair of semicircular-shaped notches **46, 48** whose function will be described hereinafter. The notch **46** is formed within the inboard side **21** of the outer leg **14** and proximate to the stop **33**, while the notch **48** is formed within the inboard side **25** of the outer leg **16** and proximate to the stop **35**.

The cutout **42** further includes a pair of longitudinal branches **50, 52**. The longitudinal branch **50** extends from the lateral branch **44** and separates the inboard side **21** of the outer leg **14** from the outboard side **29** of the inner leg **18**. Similarly, the longitudinal branch **52** extends from the lateral branch **44** and separates the inboard side **25** of the outer leg **16** from the outboard side **31** of the inner leg **20**. The longitudinal branch **50** terminates at an end remote from the lateral branch **44** in the form of a semicircular-shaped notch **54** whose function will be described hereinafter. Similarly, the longitudinal branch **52** terminates at an end remote from the lateral branch **44** in the form of a semicircular-shaped notch **56** whose function will described hereinafter. A semicircular-shaped barrier **58**, which can have other shapes and sizes, is coined from the body **12** and extends into the lateral branch **44** directly across from the free ends **30, 36** of the inner legs **18, 20**. The barrier **58** performs a function that shall be described hereinafter.

It is noteworthy that the body **12** can consist of many different shapes and sizes, depending upon the specific application of the connector **10**. While the notches **46, 48** and the notches **54, 56** are preferably semicircular in shape, it should be noted that they can consist of other shapes and sizes. Also, the stops **33, 35** are preferably

semicircular in shape, but they can consist of other shapes and sizes. The cutters **39, 43** are preferably triangular in shape, but they can consist of other shapes and sizes. In addition, the connector **10** is preferably manufactured from copper alloy. However, the connector **10** may be made from other materials.

FIGS. 3a through **3c** illustrate the sequence of the connector **10** engaging a small-sized wire **60**. The wire **60** can be, for example, 34 AWG magnet wire, which is relatively small in diameter. In the first stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 3a**, the wire **60** enters the entry gap **40** and makes initial contact with the connector **10** at the transition points **28, 34**. It is noteworthy that the wire **60** (which is relatively small in diameter) does not make any contact with the cutters **39, 43**. In the second stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 3b**, the wire **60** enters the wire slot **38**. As the wire **60** enters the wire slot **38**, longitudinal (i.e., shearing) forces are exerted against the sides of the wire **60** by the transition points **28, 34**. As a result, the transition points **28, 34** strip off the insulation from the wire **60**. In the third and final stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 3c**, the continued insertion of the wire **60** into the wire slot **38** continues to force the wire slot **38** open and cause the inner legs **18, 20** to spread apart from one another. It is noteworthy that the stops **33, 35** are not utilized when the connector **10** engages the wire **60** (which has a relatively small diameter). As the wire **60** travels through the wire slot **38**, the inboard sides **26, 32** of the inner legs **18, 20** scrape the metal core of the wire **60** where the insulation of the wire **60** has been stripped off, thereby creating clean surfaces on the sides of the metal core of the wire **60**. As a result, full material contact between the connector **10** and the wire **60** is achieved and, therefore, a good electrical connection between the connector **10** and the wire **60** is

created. Moreover, when the wire **60** is fully engaged with the connector **10,** the inner legs **18, 20** create a lateral clamping force on the wire **60**. This lateral clamping force ensures that constant pressure is maintained on the wire **60** by the connector **10**, thereby creating a gas-tight connection between the connector **10** and the wire **60**. The barrier **58** prevents the wire **60** from traveling too far through the wire slot **38** and past the free ends **30, 36** of the inner legs **18, 20** and into the lateral branch **44** of the cutout **42**.

It is noteworthy that when the wire **60** is fully engaged with the connector **10,** the inner legs **18, 20** flex within their elastic limit in order to compensate for ordinary vibrations exerted on the connector **10**, as well as diameter changes of the wire **60** that are caused by reduced or elevated temperatures. It is also noteworthy that the outer legs **14, 16** do not exert any force on the wire **60** when the wire **10** engages the connector **10.** Accordingly, the forces that are required to strip the insulation of the wire **60** and to insert the wire **60** into the wire slot **38** are relatively small and, therefore, do not exceed the shear strength of the wire **60.** As a result, severing of the wire **60** by the connector **10** is inhibited.

FIGS. 4a through **4d** show the sequence of the connector **10** engaging a mid-sized wire **62**. The wire **62** can be, for example, 26 AWG magnet wire, which has a relatively mid-size diameter. In the first stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 4a**, the wire **62** enters the entry gap **40** and makes initial contact with the connector **10** against the common spans **22, 24** and below the transition points **28, 34**. It is noteworthy that the wire **62** (which has a relatively mid-size diameter) does not make any contact with the cutters **39, 43**. In the second stage of the sequence, as shown by

FIG. 4b, lateral forces are exerted by the wire **62** at the common spans **22, 24** and, in turn, against the outer legs **14, 16**. These lateral forces cause the outer leg **14** to flex at the notch **46** and the outer leg **16** to flex at the notch **48**, thereby causing the outer legs **14, 16** to spread apart from one another. Since the inner leg **18** is connected to the outer leg **14** by the common span **22** and the inner leg **20** is connected to the outer leg **16** by the common span **24**, the aforesaid lateral forces also cause the inner legs **18, 20** to spread apart from one another, which, in turn, causes the wire slot **38** to open to an appropriate size for the receipt of the wire **62**.

In the third stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 4c**, the wire **62** makes initial contact with the transition points **28, 34**. At this point, the lateral forces that cause the outer legs **14, 16** to spread apart diminish, while longitudinal forces are exerted on the sides of the wire **62** by the transition points **28, 34**. As a result, the transition points **28, 34** strip off the insulation from the wire **62**. In the fourth and final stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 4d**, the continued insertion of the wire **62** into the wire slot **38** continues to force the wire slot **38** open and cause the inner legs **18, 20** to spread apart from one another. It is noteworthy that the stops **33, 35** are not utilized when the connector **10** engages the wire **62** (which has a relatively mid-size diameter). As the wire **62** travels through the wire slot **38**, the inboard sides **26, 32** of the inner legs **18, 20** scrape the metal core of the wire **62** where the insulation of the wire **62** has been stripped off, thereby creating clean surfaces on the sides of the metal core of the wire **62**. As a result, full material contact between the connector **10** and the wire **62** is achieved and, therefore, a good electrical connection between the connector **10** and the wire **62** is created. Moreover, when the wire **62** is fully engaged with the connector **10**,

the inner legs **18, 20** create a lateral clamping force on the wire **62**. This lateral clamping force ensures that constant pressure is maintained on the wire **62** by the connector **10**, thereby creating a gas-tight connection between the connector **10** and the wire **62**. The barrier **58** prevents the wire **62** from traveling too far through the wire slot **38** and past the free ends **30, 36** of the inner legs **18, 20** and into the lateral branch **44** of the cutout **42**. It is noteworthy that when the wire **62** is fully engaged with the connector **10**, the inner legs **18, 20** flex within their elastic limit in order to compensate for ordinary vibrations exerted on the connector **10**, as well as diameter changes of the wire **62** that are caused by reduced or elevated temperatures.

FIGS. 5a through **5e** show the sequence of the connector **10** engaging a large-sized wire **64**. The wire **64** can be, for example, 18 AWG magnet wire, which is relatively large in diameter. In the first stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 5a**, the connector **10** enters the entry gap **40** and makes initial contact with the connector **10** against the common spans **22, 24** and below the transition points **28, 34**. In the second stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 5b**, lateral forces are exerted by the wire **62** at the common spans **22, 24** and, in turn, against the outer legs **14, 16**. These lateral forces cause the outer leg **14** to flex at the notch **46** and the outer leg **16** to flex at the notch **48**, thereby causing the outer legs **14, 16** to spread apart from one another. The outer legs **14, 16** are spread apart until the outboard sides **23, 27** thereof impact the sides of a housing or bobbin **66** in which the connector **10** is inserted (not shown in **FIGS. 5a** through **5e**, but see **FIGS. 6a** and **6b**). Since the inner leg **18** is connected to the outer leg **14** by the common span **22** and the inner leg **20** is connected to the outer leg **16** by the common span **24**, the aforesaid lateral forces cause the inner legs **18, 20**

to spread apart, which, in turn, causes the wire slot **38** to open to an appropriate size for the receipt of the wire **64**.

Also during the second stage, the cutters **39, 43** slice the insulation from the wire **64** and create tears therein. This allows the transition points **28, 34** to more easily strip the insulation from the wire **64**, which has a thick insulation due to its relatively large size.

In the third stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 5c**, the aforesaid lateral forces created by the wire **64** continue to be exerted on the outer legs **14, 16,** while longitudinal forces are exerted against the wire **64** by the transition points **28, 34**. Furthermore, the common span **22** rotates in a counterclockwise direction about the notch **54**, while the common span **24** rotates in a clockwise direction about the notch **56**. As a result, the longitudinal branches **50, 52** begin to collapse. In the fourth stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 5d**, the wire **64** continues to engage the connector **10** at the transition points **28, 34.** At this stage, the wire slot **38** continues to be forced open by the wire **64**, thereby further spreading apart the inner legs **18, 20** and further collapsing the longitudinal branches **50, 52**. Moreover, the aforesaid lateral forces acting against the outer legs **14, 16** diminish, while the longitudinal forces acting against the wire **64** at the transition points **28, 34** remain. As a result, the transition points **28, 34** strip off the insulation from the wire **64**. Also during the fourth stage, the stop **33** restricts the rotational movement of the inner leg **18,** while the stop **35** restricts the rotational movement of the inner leg **20** so as to prevent the inner legs **18, 20** from overstressing. As a result, each of the inner legs **18, 20** maintains its resiliency.

In the fifth and final stage of the sequence, as shown by **FIG. 5e**, the continued insertion of the wire **64** into the wire slot **38** continues to force open the wire slot **38**, thereby spreading apart the inner legs **18, 20**. As the wire **64** travels through the wire slot **38**, the inboard sides **26, 32** of the inner legs **18, 20** scrape the metal core of the wire **64** where the insulation of the wire **64** has been stripped off, thereby creating clean surfaces on the sides of the metal core of the wire **64**. As a result, full material contact between the connector **10** and the wire **64** is achieved and, therefore, a good electrical connection between the connector **10** and the wire **64** is created. Moreover, when the wire **64** is fully engaged with the connector **10,** the inner legs **18, 20** create a lateral clamping force on the wire **64**. This lateral clamping force ensures that constant pressure is maintained on the wire **64** by the connector **10**, thereby creating a gas-tight connection between the connector **10** and the wire **64**. It is noteworthy that when the wire **64** is fully engaged with the connector **10,** the inner legs **18, 20** are preloaded in order to compensate for ordinary vibrations exerted on the connector **10**, as well as diameter changes of the wire **64** caused by reduced or elevated temperatures. The barrier **58** prevents the wire **64** from traveling past the free ends **30, 36** of the inner legs **18, 20** and into the lateral branch **44** of the cutout **42** and past the tangential center-point of each of the stops **33, 35**. As a result, the preloaded state of the inner legs **18, 20** is maintained, thereby ensuring a good electrical connection between the wire **64** and the connector **10**.

FIGS. 6a and **6b** show the sequence of the connector **10** being inserted into its associated bobbin **66**. Referring initially to **FIG. 6a,** the bobbin **66** includes a wire slot **68** that longitudinally traverses the bobbin **66** and a connector slot **70** that laterally

traverses the bobbin **66** ninety (90) degrees from the wire slot **68**. The wire slot **68** is shaped and sized to accommodate receipt of a wire **72**, while the connector slot **70** is shaped and sized to accommodate receipt of the connector **10.**

Referring now to **FIG. 6b**, the connector **10** is inserted into the connector slot **70**, thereby forcing the wire **72** into the wire slot **38** of the connector **10**. Depending upon the size of the wire **72**, the connector **10** engages the wire **72** and otherwise functions in a manner as previously described herein and as shown by **FIGS. 3a** through **3c** (for small-sized wire), **FIGS. 4a** through **4d** (for mid-sized wire) and **FIGS 5a** through **5e** (for large-sized wire).

Specifically, the connector **10** has been adapted for use in connection with magnet wires. However, the connector **10** can be utilized with other types of wire.

Another exemplary embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in **FIG. 7.** Elements illustrated in **FIG. 7** that correspond to the elements described above with reference to **FIGS. 1** and **2** have been designated by corresponding reference numerals increased by one hundred (100). The embodiment of **FIG. 7** operates in the same manner as the embodiment of **FIGS. 1** and **2**, unless it is otherwise stated.

Referring to **FIG. 7**, an insulation stripping connector **110** includes a body **112**, a pair of cantilevered outer legs **114, 116** that extend from the body **112** in a longitudinal direction, and a pair of inner legs **118, 120** that extend in an opposite longitudinal direction. The outer leg **114** has an inboard side **121** and an outboard side **123** opposite the inboard side **121**. Similarly, the outer leg **116** has an inboard side **125** and an outboard side **127** opposite the inboard side **125**. The connector **110** further includes a notch **111** that is located on the outboard side **123** of the outer leg **114** and

between the outer leg **114** and the body **112**, and a notch **113** that is located on the outboard side **127** of the outer leg **116** and between the outer leg **116** and the body **112**. The function of the notches **111, 113** will be described hereinafter.

Still referring to **FIG. 7**, the outer leg **114** is joined to the inner leg **118** by a common span **122**, thereby forming a V-shape. Similarly, the outer leg **116** is joined to the inner leg **120** by a common span **124**, thereby forming a V-shape. The outer legs **114, 116**, the inner legs **118, 120** and the common spans **122, 124** cooperate to form a W-shape. The inner leg **118** includes an inboard side **126** that extends from a transition point **128** to a free end **130** of the inner leg **118** and an outboard side **129** opposite the inboard side **126**. Similarly, the inner leg **120** includes an inboard side **132** that extends from a transition point **134** to a free end **136** of the inner leg **120** and an outboard side **131** opposite the inboard side **132**. The inboard side **121** of the outer leg **114** has a semicircular-shaped stop **133** that extends toward the outboard side **129** of the inner leg **118**. Similarly, the inboard side **125** of the outer leg **116** has a semicircular-shaped stop **135** that extends toward the outboard side **131** of the inner leg **120**. The function of the stops **133, 135** shall be described hereinafter. The inboard sides **126, 132** of the inner legs **118, 120** form a narrow wire slot **138** whose function will be described hereinafter. The inner legs **118, 120** converge at their respective free ends **130, 136**. It is noted that the free ends **130, 136** of the inner legs **118, 120** are resiliently biased, but they can be forced apart in a manner that will be described hereinafter. The transition points **128, 134** are located where the inboard sides **126, 132** of the inner legs **118, 120** are joined to the common spans **122, 124**. An entry gap **140**, whose function will be described hereinafter, is located between the common spans **122, 124**.

The common span **122** contains a coined area **137** located below the transition point **128** and proximate to the entry gap **140**, which forms a triangular shaped cutter **139** that extends into the entry gap **140**. Similarly, the common span **124** contains a coined area **141** located below the transition point **134** and proximate to the entry gap **140**, which forms a triangular shaped cutter **143** that extends into the entry gap **140**. The function of the coined areas **137, 141** and the cutters **139, 143** shall be described hereinafter.

Still referring to **FIG. 7,** the connector **110** further includes a cutout **142** that separates the inner leg **118** from the body **112** and from the outer leg **114**, while also separating the inner leg **120** from the body **112** and from the outer leg **116**. More particularly, the cutout **142** includes a lateral branch **144** that separates the free end **130** of the inner leg **118** and the free end **136** of the inner leg **120** from the body **112**. The cutout **142** further includes a pair of longitudinal branches **150, 152**. The longitudinal branch **150** extends from the lateral branch **144** and separates the inboard side **121** of the outer leg **114** from the outboard side **129** of the inner leg **118**. Similarly, the longitudinal branch **152** extends from the lateral branch **144** and separates the inboard side **125** of the outer leg **116** from the outboard side **131** of the inner leg **120**. The longitudinal branch **150** terminates at an end remote from the lateral branch **144** in the form of a semicircular-shaped notch **154** whose function will be described hereinafter. Similarly, the longitudinal branch **152** terminates at an end remote from the lateral branch **144** in the form of a semicircular-shaped notch **156**. A semicircular-shaped barrier **158** is coined from the body **112** and extends into the lateral branch **144**. The barrier **158**, which can have other shapes and sizes, is located directly above the free

ends **130, 136** of the inner legs **118, 120** to perform a function that shall be described hereinafter.

It is noteworthy that the body **112** can consist of many different shapes and sizes, depending upon the specific application of the connector **110**. While the notches **111, 113** and the notches **154, 156** are preferably semicircular in shape, it should be noted that they could consist of other shapes and sizes. Also, the stops **133, 135** are preferably semicircular in shape, but they can consist of other shapes and sizes. The cutters **139, 143** are preferably triangular in shape, but they can consist of other shapes and sizes. In addition, the connector **110** is preferably manufactured from copper alloy. However, the connector **110** may be made from other materials.

The embodiment of **FIG. 7** operates in the same manner as the embodiment of **FIGS. 1** and **2** with one difference. That is, when the connector **110** engages a mid-size wire or a large-size wire, the lateral forces exerted against the outer legs **114, 116** cause the outer leg **114** to flex at the notch **111** and the outer leg **116** to flex at the notch **113**, thereby causing the outer legs **114, 116** to spread apart from one another.

Specifically, the connector **110** has been adapted for use in connection with magnet wires. However, the connector **110** can be utilized with other types of wire.

It should be understood that the embodiments described herein are merely exemplary and that a person skilled in the art may make many variations and modifications without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, all such variations and modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.